THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1215.] SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

Will be Sold,

At Charlottesville, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 5th day of June next, for READY MONEY,

A Negro WOMAN & CHILD,

MADE over in truſt to me by *Hopkins Lewis*, for ſecuring the payment of a debt mentioned in the Deed of Truſt.

WALTER LEAK, Truſtee.

Albemarle, May 24, 1804. ep3t.

The Court of Huſtings of the City

of Richmond have eſtabliſhed the following rules concerning applications for licences to manufacture Tobacco within ſaid city, viz.

All applications to the ſaid Court, for licences to manufacture Tobacco, muſt be made one month at leaſt previous to the time of granting thereof, and the name or names of the applicant or applicants, entered on the records of the ſaid Court, and inſerted in all the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond.

☞ In purſuance whereof, Public Notice is given, that from the records of the ſaid Huſtings Court, it appears that George Tate means to apply to the next ſucceeding Court for a licence to manufacture Tobacco within this city.

By order of Court,

AND'W. STEVENSON, *D. C.*

May 22, 1804. ep3w.

To whom it may concern.

HAVING entered into buſineſs in the city of New York, and intending to make it the place of my permanent reſidence, I have thought proper to make and conſtitute *HENRY BANES*, Eſq. Attorney at Law, reſiding in the city of Richmond, agent and attorney in fact, to do, perform, ſettle and compromiſe, all matters of account, contract or diſpute, if any ſuch there may be, with any perſon or perſons in this commonwealth; which ſhall be as full effectual and binding upon me, as if the ſame ſhould be done and tranſacted by myſelf.

Richard Smyth.

May 10th, 1804. ep4w.

Spring Goods.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ſhip *Little William*, from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Europe,

Their Spring Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

THEY are alſo ſupplied with Eaſt and Weſt India Goods; all of which they offer for ſale on moderate terms, for Caſh, merchantable Produce, or on the uſual credit to *punctual* cuſtomers.

They continue to receive on *Storage*, and to ſell on *Commiſſion*, Flour, Tobacco, and other Country Produce; and flatter themſelves their conduct will continue to merit general approbation.

Richmond, May 15th, 1804.

AGREEABLE to my former notice, I ſhall, on the 4th of June, offer for ſale, to the higheſt bidder, my

Land at Fairfield,

which is laid off into parcels, ſo as to ſuit thoſe who want large or ſmall quantities of land. The ſurvey will be preſented to view on the day of ſale. The terms of ſale will be, one half the purchaſe money on the firſt of November, when poſſeſſion will be given and a complete title made the purchaſer; the other half in twelve months after, the payment being ſatisfactorily ſecured.

MILES SELDEN.

May 24th, 1804.

In conſequence of the time it will

require to arrange the Books to ſhew the balances remaining due to the ſubſcribers to the Bank of Virginia, who have not obtained the full number of Shares for which they ſubſcribed, the Commiſſioners for Richmond think it neceſſary to inform the concerned, that they expect the Books will be fully arranged by the 11th June, after which time, all to whom balances may remain due, will be paid on application; but it will be neceſſary that they appear in perſon, or grant proper authorities to agents for that purpoſe.

By order of the Board,

E. CARRINGTON, Chairman.

Richmond, 25th May, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A VERY likely Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, brought up to houſe buſineſs.—For terms apply to THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.

Richmond, 24th May, 1804.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 10th day of March, 1804,

BETWEEN

Thomas Wilson, and James Hopkirk, ſurviving partners of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman and Company, Plaintiffs,

AND

Chriſtopher McConnico and Jerard McConnico, Defendants.

THE defendant Chriſtopher McConnico, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next September term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

To Hire,

A NEGRO GIRL, who can waſh and iron, and alſo cook. For terms apply to THE PRINTER.

May 26th, 1804.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol in the city of Richmond, 30th September, 1803.

Between

James Jameſon and Richard Cameron, ſurviving partners of the mercantile concern of Buchanans, Haſtie and Company, Plaintiffs.

And

George Crymes and James Smith, Defendants.

THIS cauſe, in which the bill is taken for confeſſed againſt the defendant, James Smith, upon whom an attachment for his contempt in not anſwering, hath been returned executed, came on, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, to be heard on the bills, anſwer of the other defendant and an exhibit, and was argued by counſel, on conſideration whereof, the court doth adjudge and decree, that unleſs the defendants do on or before the 30th day of March next, pay unto the plaintiffs two hundred and ſixty nine pounds, eleven ſhillings and nine pence of current money of Virginia, with intereſt thereupon at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be computed from the 28th day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty four, until payment, and the coſts expended by the plaintiffs in proſecuting this ſuit, the defendants and their heirs and all perſons claiming under George Crymes, deceaſed, be from thenceforth barred and foreclоſed of all equity and right to redeem the tract of land and the Negro ſlaves, and the increaſe of the female, mentioned in an indenture, the exhibit aforeſaid, bearing date the ninth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy two, between George Crymes of the one part, and Buchanans, Haſtie and Company, merchants in Glaſgow, of the other part; and in caſe of default in the payment of the ſaid principal money, intereſt and coſts, at the time aforeſaid, that Francis Eppes, Peter Eppes, William Cowan and George Craghead, or any two of them, after giving three weeks previous notice in one or more newſpapers printed in the town of Peterſburg, do expoſe to public ſale, by auction, for ready money, the land and ſlaves with the increaſe of the female, in the ſaid indenture mentioned—and out of the proceeds of ſale, pay unto the plaintiffs their ſaid debt, intereſt and coſts, and the ſurplus, if any, after deducting the expences attending the ſale, pay to the defendants, and make report thereof to the court; but liberty is reſerved to the defendants to ſhew cauſe againſt this decree in the term next after ſervice thereof.

Plaintiff's coſts, cl'k and sh'ff's fees and tax, $ 21 and fee, 16 66

A Copy—Teſte,

P. Tinſley, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March the 27th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Jameſon and Richard Cameron, ſurviving partners of the mercantile concern of Buchanans, Haſtie and Company, *Plaintiffs,*

AND

George Crymes and James Smith, *Defendants.*

ON the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, the court adjudgeth, and ſo directeth, that a publication of the decree pronounced in this cauſe the thirtieth day of September laſt, for eight weeks ſucceſſively in one of the Richmond newſpapers, be conſidered as the ſervice of the ſaid decree, as to the defendant George Crymes.

A Copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Gun-ſtocks.

THE ſubſcriber will receive propoſals until the 17th of Auguſt next, for furniſhing at the public manufactory of arms, any number of muſket-ſtocks (of good black walnut wood) not exceeding fifteen thouſand. All the trees for which, to be felled in the latter end of the enſuing fall; and the delivery of the ſtocks to commence in the courſe of the next winter.

John Clarke.

April 27, 1804. *oamt* 17 *Au.*

Virginia:

At a Superior Court, of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March the 10th, 1804.

BETWEEN

James Henderſon and Robert Fitzgerald, merchants and partners, acting under and by the firm of Henderſon and Fitzgerald, Plaintiffs,

AND

Sarah Shields, adminiſtratrix of John Shields, and Eleazar Backus, Defendants.

THE defendant Sarah Shields, not having entered her appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that ſhe is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next September term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

SALES AT AUCTION,

For the benefit of the concerned.

WILL BE SOLD without reſerve, for caſh, on Saturday next, the 2d June, the following packages of GOODS, damaged on board the ſch'r Harriett, Capt. Beckwith, from Baltimore—

1 Hhd. Brown SUGAR,
1 Tierce PORTER,
1 Caſe DRY GOODS.

Thomas Taylor & Co. v M.

Richmond, May 28, 1804. tds

PROPOSALS,

BY JOHN DIXON,

For printing by ſubſcription, a *Periodical Work*, to be entitled—The

VIRGINIA MAGAZINE;

OR

MONTHLY MISCELLANY.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to contain 68 pages (*Octavo*) monthly, of ſelected miſcellaneous proſe, and of original proſe alſo, whenever the exertions of the Editor, and his Aſſiſtant, and the communications of correſpondents can ſupply it.

Of improvements and experiments in Agriculture, with which the Editor hopes to be furniſhed by the Farmers, &c. of this and other ſtates, or to ſelect himſelf.

Of Debates in Congreſs.

Of Foreign and Domeſtic Intelligence.

Of ſelected Poetry, and original too, whenever good can be procured, and not otherwiſe.

Of Marriages and Deaths.

Of Prices Current.

II. The work to be printed on good paper, and with a neat type.

III. The price to ſubſcribers to be Four Dollars per annum, one half to be paid on the delivery of the firſt number, and the balance at the expiration of ſix months after.

IV. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as 300 ſubſcribers are obtained.

PROSPECTUS.

The utility and rational amuſement derivable from well conducted Magazines, probably will not be controverted. They afford an aſylum to many fugitive eſſays, that might otherwiſe meet with a more rigorous fate than they merit. The brevity of their articles and their longer duration of exiſtence than that of ſome other periodical publications, hold out an inducement to that indolence, too frequently the attendant of Genius, and to thoſe preſſed by the cares of buſineſs, to devote an hour or two to their own entertainment, and the pleaſure and inſtruction of the community, while the greater variety of ſubjects they compriſe, gives them a decided ſuperiority over ſeveral other works. For they contain ſomething to ſuit the palate of every one, and may be particularly pleaſing and inſtructive to thoſe who have not the inclination or the leiſure to peruſe more prolix writings. There are few countries, where a love of reading prevails, and ſcience is regarded, in which Magazines are not numerous and well received. And yet the ſubſcriber thinks he is correct in ſaying, that not one is publiſhed in the reſpectable ſtate of Virginia. He deſigns to publiſh one, principally of a literary complexion, provided he obtains adequate ſupport, in which caſe he flatters himſelf, that his exertions will prove fully ſatisfactory to his patrons. For any reluctance to ſubſcribe, ariſing from a non-compliance of any persons who may have iſſued propoſals, ſimilar to the foregoing, the ſubſcriber has it only in his power to ſay, that he pledges his honor to comply with his engagement, if ſupported by the public.

John Dixon.

☞ Subſcriptions received at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

OFFICIAL.

To the hon. ROBERT SMITH, *Secretary of the Navy.*

United States Ship Conſtitution, Syracuſe Harbour, Feb. 19, 1804.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that the United States brig Syren, lieut. commandant Stewart, and Ketch Intrepid of 4 guns, lieut. commandant Decatur, arrived here laſt evening from a cruiſe. They left this port the 3d inſt. with my orders to proceed to Tripoli and burn the frigate (late the United States frigate) Philadelphia, at anchor in that harbour. I was well informed that her ſituation was ſuch as to render it impoſſible to bring her out, and her deſtruction being abſolutely neceſſary to favour my intended operations againſt that city, I determined the attempt ſhould be made.

I enclоſe you copies of my orders on this occaſion which have been executed in the moſt gallant and officer-like manner, by lieut. commandant Decatur, aſſiſted by the brave officers and crew of the little Ketch Intrepid under his command. Their conduct in the performance of the dangerous ſervice aſſigned them cannot be ſufficiently eſtimated. It is beyond all praiſe. Had lieut. Decatur delayed one half hour for the boats of the Syren to have joined him, he would have failed in the main object, as a gale commenced immediately after the frigate was on fire, and it was with difficulty the Ketch was got out of the harbour. The Syren, owing to the lightneſs of the breeze in the evening, was obliged to anchor a conſiderable diſtance from the city, which prevented her boats from rendering much aſſiſtance, as they might have done, had they entered the harbour earlier. Lieutenant Stewart took the beſt poſition without the harbour, to cover the retreat of the Intrepid, that the lightneſs of the wind would admit of—his conduct through the expedition has been judicious and meritorious—but few of the officers of the ſquadron could be gratified by ſharing in the danger and honor of the enterprize. In juſtice to them, I beg leave to obſerve that they all offered to volunteer their ſervices on the occaſion; and I am confident whenever an opportunity offers to diſtinguiſh themſelves, that they will do honor to the ſervice.

I enclоſe you lieut. commandant Stewart and Decatur's official communication, with the names of the officers on board the Ketch.

With the higheſt reſpect,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your moſt obt. humble ſervant,

EDWARD PREBLE.

United States Brig Syren, Syracuſe Harbour, Feb, 19, 1804.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclоſe for your information the principal occurrences and obſervations during the late expedition, in company with the ketch Intrepid, lieut. commandant Decatur, to effect the deſtruction of the frigate Philadelphia in the harbour of Tripoli, and on the happy termination of that enterprize I heartily congratulate you I only have to lament that a junction had not been formed with the intrepid by the boats of the Syren under the command of lieut. Caldwell, as I make no doubt they would have been able to carry and deſtroy one or both of the cruiſers lying near the frigate.

You will obſerve by my notes, that the boats were diſpatched in due ſeaſon to meet the Intrepid, agreeable to our arrangement; but circumſtances rendering it adviſable for lieut. commandant Decatur to enter upon the enterprize much earlier than was intended, the junction with the boats was conſequently defeated until after the ſhip was on fire, and the Ketch retreating out of the harbour.

I have the honor to be,

Your very obedient ſervant,

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART.

Commodore Edward Preble,
Commander of the United States Squadron in the Mediterranean.

On board of the Ketch Intrepid at Sea, February 17th, 1804.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that in purſuance of your orders of the 1ſt. inſt to proceed with this Ketch off the Harbour of Tripoli, there to endeavour to effect the deſtruction of the United States late frigate Philadelphia, I arrived there in company with the United States Brig Syren, Lieut. Commandant Stewart on the 7th, but owing the badneſs of the weather, was unable to effect any thing until laſt evening when we had a light breeze from the N. E. At 7 o'clock I entered the harbour with the Intrepid, the Syren having gained her ſtation to ſupport us in our retreat. At half paſt 9 laid her along ſide the Philadelphia—boarded, and after a ſhort conteſt carried her—I immediately fired her in the ſtore rooms, cock pit, and birth deck, and remained on board until the flames had iſſued from the ſpar deck-hatchways and ports, and before I got from along ſide had communicated to the rigging and tops. Previous to our boarding, they had got their Tompions out, and hailed ſeveral times, but not a gun fired.

The noiſe occaſioned by boarding, and contending for poſſeſſion (although no fire arms were uſed) gave a general alarm on ſhore, and on board their cruiſers which lay about a cable and a half's length from us, and many large boats filled with men lay around, but from whom we received no annoyance. They commenced a fire on us from all their Batteries on ſhore, but with no other effect than one ſhot paſſing through our top-gallant ſail.

The frigate was moored within half gun ſhot of the Baſhaw's Caſtle, and of their principal Battery. Two of their cruiſers lay within two cables lenth on the ſtarboard quarter, and their gun-boats within half gun ſhot on the ſtarboard bow—She had all her guns mounted and loaded, which as they became hot, went off—As ſhe lay with her broad ſide to the town, I have no doubt but ſome damage has been done by them—Before I got out of the harbour, her cables had burnt off, and ſhe drifted in under the Caſtle, where ſhe was conſumed. I can form no judgment as to the number of men that were on board of her—there were about 20 killed—a large boat full got off, and many leapt into the ſea. We have made one priſoner, and I fear from the number of bad wounds he has received, will not recover, although every aſſiſtance and comfort has been given him.

I boarded with ſixty men and officers, leaving a guard on board the Ketch for her defence; and it is with the greateſt pleaſure I inform you, I had not a man killed in this affair, and but one ſlightly wounded. Every ſupport that could be given I received from my officers, and as the conduct of each was highly meritorious, I beg leave to enclоſe you a liſt of their names—Permit me alſo, ſir, to ſpeak of the brave fellows I have the honor to command, whoſe coolneſs and intrepidity was ſuch, as I truſt will ever characteriſe the American tars.

It would be injuſtice in me, were I to paſs over the important ſervices rendered by Mr. Salvador the Pilot, on whoſe good conduct the ſucceſs of the enterprize in the greateſt degree depended—He gave me entire ſatisfaction.

I have the honor to be,
with great reſpect,
your moſt obedient ſervant.
(Signed) STEPHEN DECATUR, Jun.

Commodore Edward Preble,
commanding the United States Squadron in the Mediterranean.

The following is a liſt of the officers employed on board the Ketch Intrepid, under my command, in boarding and deſtroying the frigate Philadelphia in the harbour of Tripoli, on the 16th inſt.

LIEUTENANTS.

James Lawrence, Joſeph Bainbridge, Johnathan Thorn.

SURGEON.

Lewis Herman.

MIDSHIPMEN.

Ralph Izard, John Rowe, Charles Morris, Alexander Laws, John Davis. } Belonging to the Conſtitution.
Thomas M'Donough, Enterprize.
Thomas Oakley Anderſon, Syren.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1804.

DIED—In this City on Wednesday last, Mr. JACOB BOCKIUS.

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

RESIGNATION.

WEARY of these low scenes of night,
My fainting heart grows sick of time,
Sighs for the dawn of sweet delight,
Sighs for a distant, happier clime.

Ah, why that sigh! peace coward heart,
And learn to bear thy lot of woe,
And know how easy is thy part,
To what thy fellow sufferers know.

While thousands drink deep draughts of grief,
Toss'd on the iron bed of pain,
Without a friend to grant relief,
Unnotic'd on the world's wide plain:

Ah! that supreme, that heavenly word,
That best of names, the name of friend,
To them no comfort does afford,
Nor drop a tear when life shall end.

Is this thy fate? O murmuring man!
Art thou deprived of health and friends?
Or dost thou magnify in vain,
What for thy good thy Maker sends?

Calm let me sit on tumult's wheel,
Tranquil on life's tempestuous wave,
Then let me want or sickness feel,
Resign'd, no other good I'll crave.

Should clouds of disappointment rise,
To hide the prospect from my sight,
Confiding still in the All-Wise,
I'll say, "whatever is, is right."

SYDNEY.

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

To *PHILO-JUNIUS.*

(NO. 1.)

SIR—

You do not believe that General Lee wrote the letters of Junius, and I believe, he did write them, rather than any other person, to whom the writing of them has been attributed. You have arrayed on your side the flaming pens of Ralph Wormley, Esquire, Junius Brutus, and a numerous host of other warlike pens, all trained for the fight, and equally well appointed. I am without a single ally in the world that I know of, except Mr. T. Rodney, of whom, I know, nothing more than that his name was subscribed to a letter, which first turned my attention to General Lee, as the author of the letters signed Junius.

When I first read your letter, addressed by mistake to the Honorable Cæsar A. Rodney, instead of T. Rodney, I determined not to venture on a declaration of war too hastily, but, to wait and try what time and change might do in the way of procuring for me, an alliance with some able commander. For really sir, I have that opinion of the cause, that it only requires *talents to do it right*, to prevail, even against the hostile resistance of you and your allies. Alas! it is not without some depression of spirits, I see I have waited in vain. The formidable attitude you assumed, in your denunciation, against the skull of him who "can for a moment open the respective volumes of those authors (General Lee and Junius) without being able to distinguish their infinitely different peculiarities," has had its effect to terrify. Not a soul has had the fortitude to step forward in the face of it. And now that I have brought myself to the resolution, it may, in the opinion of prudent men, appear to be founded on motives of rashness rather than deliberate courage: but since it is agreed that your over prudent men seldom attain the reputation of great warriors; and that their advice and opinions in council, may sometimes repress, but never excite; and that it belongs not to the character of a soldier, when duty calls, or, the resolution is taken, to hesitate in marching up to the mouth of a cannon; I shall not stop to listen to them—but quite heedless of what they may think of it, proceed. Taking for my model the conduct of the ablest and most renowned captain of antiquity, I shall first make war on your allies, and then advance sword in hand to the gates of your own city. And as Junius Brutus, from the smallness of the province he occupies, not from his *fame in arms*, appears to be the most easy of conquest, caution of the war I am about to engage in, directs me to open the campaign with an attack on him. In his piece, published in the Philadelphia Gazette, 22d March, 1803, he observes, "Thomas Rodney admits that General Lee was on the continent at the time of the publication of Junius's Letters. This is a strong fact to invalidate his claim to the authorship. In order to publish letters with the regularity of those of Junius; to answer attacks; to state the common and fleeting occurrences of the day; to dive into the private family secrets of the Duke of Bedford; to mingle with Wilkes and the patriots of Westminster, to be present at court and state the reception of the livery-men's petition, to compass these and numerous other local objects, requires not only residence on the spot, but an undeviating attention to the events of the day.—From General Lee's memoirs, it appears that he left England in 1766, entered into the Polish service and was stationary for no considerable period."

In answer to the foregoing objections, I have to remark, in the first place, that Mr. Thomas Rodney does not say that General Lee was on the continent the whole of the time. The phrase is, "most of the time in which those letters were first published in London"—so that the fact on the ground of absence is not quite so strong as he takes it to be, against the General's claim to the authorship.

Some time in the beginning of the year 1767, General Lee left London with a design to join the Russian army. From Warsaw, May, 1767, he writes several letters to his friends, in which he expresses the most impatient desire to join the Russians. By a letter written to the King of Poland, from Kaminec, dated the 16th August, 1767, it appears that he had attached himself to the Russian army, and was engaged with it in the attempt made by the Russians to besiege Cholzim. From that place, he returned to France—as may be seen from a letter inserted in his memoirs, (page 204) to Sir C. Davers, dated Dijon, 19th January, 1768. From that time we have no further account of him, or in what manner he past his time, until the year 1771. On the 21st January, 1769, one year after the letter to Sir C. Davers was written, the first letter of Junius was published.

I will readily admit that it does appear from the intervals between the publication of most of the letters written in the year 1769, and from the rapid returns of answers to attacks, that the author must have resided in, or somewhere near London; since the greatest part of the forty-one letters written in that year, were published at intervals of between six and sixteen days. In the year 1770, there were but six letters published—the letter to the king, being the last in 1769, & the first letter to Lord Mansfield, the last in the year 1770. Between the publication of the letter to the king, and the succeeding letter, there is an interval of fifty-five days, and the rest of that year followed at intervals of thirty-three, fourteen, forty-five, eighty-four, and eighty-two days—and between the last letter of the year 1770, and the first in 1771, there is an interval of seventy-two days.

For aught that appears in the matter of which the whole six letters is composed, and indeed, the greater part of those published in the year 1769, they might have been written at Calais, St. Omers, Paris, Dijon, Milan, or Venice, it being clearly retrospective, selected from newspapers and other publications of the day, and sent abroad again, with an air of novelty about it, from being dressed out after Junius's best fashion, in the pomp and garnish of words. The matter and anecdotes which appear to be fresh in the several letters, General Lee was, perhaps, of all other men of that day not in power, the best qualified to collect. His rank and accomplishments procured for him a ready admission into the societies, confidence and friendship of the first nobility and gentry in the kingdom. His address, though at times not quite free from a cynical air, was yet tempered with that sort of benevolent carriage which, perhaps, is only to be acquired in an army; but which, like a dash of melancholy in the countenance of a beautiful woman, solicits the confidence, esteem and affection of every beholder. All his actions were distinguished by that peculiar kind of sensibility and eccentricity, which never fails to engage attention—because every one feels by instinct, that it belongs exclusively to the character of genius. His mind was active, subtile and penetrating. A lofty opinion of his own natural and acquired powers, inspired him with contempt and disdain for the talents and acquirements of others, whenever they came in competition with his own. In his behaviour to young men, he was habitually carressing, generous and affectionate; but, generally, to men of his own standing in age and reputation, severe, suspicious and unforgiving. In his temper, which he could not always govern, he was irritable, impetuous and satyrical—his passions always troubled, and his body never at rest.

He had imbibed a mortal hatred for George III. so strong indeed, as to expand itself over every object of his majesty's bounty; and to impel him to seek with a continued unceasing ardor, the disgrace and destruction of the king and his favorites.

With a heart and mind thus prepared, and an exterior which only seemed to attract the notice, while it charmed the confidence, and emptied the hearts of other men, of their purposes and secrets, and left in their stead, the designs and animosities of his own; General Lee was eminently qualified to mingle with Wilkes, and the patriots of Westminster, and to dive into and expose the family secrets of the Duke of Bedford, and others of the ministry, whom, from motives of enmity and hatred, he aimed to destroy.

After urging various questions against the supposition that General Lee could have remained on the continent, and have written the letters signed Junius, which questions, have perhaps, received the only satisfactory explanation that can be given to them in the observations already made, he continues the enquiry, as follows:—"Could he (General Lee) have visited St. James's during the presentation of an address by the lord mayor, and stated that his majesty, while the lord mayor was retiring, turned to his courtiers and burst out laughing? Could he relate occurrences in the British senate, to which Junius, by his letters, must have been an eye witness? Could he have blazoned forth the amours of the Duke of Grafton and Ann Parsons, which were locked up in profound secrecy? Could he have dived into the cabinet and published facts which astonished even the members themselves?"

It does not appear that the author did visit St. James's, when the petition was presented. The report of the king's having turned to the courtiers and burst out in a laugh, is found in a note at the bottom of the page, placed there appparently, long after the letter was written—when the other explanatory notes were added by the author, on the publication of his own edition.

The occurrences of the British senate, to which Junius, according to the opinion of Junius Brutus, must have been an eye witness, and the facts from the arcana of the cabinet, which he published, to the astonishment of the members of the council, General Lee, from his intimacy with the members of the senate and cabinet council, had the most easy and direct means of acquiring, without having been present, or an eye witness.

He was not known, even to his friends, as a writer of any great celebrity. He was thought to be an able letter writer, and that was all. This circumstance, of all things, most favored his concealment and design: for though all his friends were acquainted with his animosity to the king, and the cause of it, and his venomous hatred of certain characters, belonging to the cabinet council and the ministry, and were familiar with his political principles and thoughts, on the reigning topics of the day, and also must have seen the conformity between them, and the sentiments and opinions delivered by Junius, that they were marked by the like rancorous hatred to the same men, and identified by similar contempt and abhorrence of the same measures, yet when they met these sentiments of hatred, contempt of measures and political opinions, in the masquerade dress of Junius's style, no one, as was to be expected, recognized his old acquaintance.

Thus concealed, in his domino, he had a fair opportunity of exercising his art, in procuring such materials as he wanted. And to render his concealment still more impenetrable, and to stop every avenue, that might lead to suspicion, during the greater part of the year 1769, he might have resided in or near London, in disguise, and have taught his friends to believe he was absent on his travels. At periods when it became necessary to throw aside the visor, for the sake of gaining some information, which the publications of the day, or his own recollection, did not supply; how easy was it to appear to his friends, as if he had just returned from a journey. And on this pretence, how much more free from embarrassment could he enquire after the news of the day, and the secret occurrences of the senate, and the proceedings of the cabinet council.

When any circumstance occurred to alarm his fears, or threaten discovery, which must have frequently happened to him, from the possibility and the continual anxiety and dread of it, "the thief thinks every bush an officer," he might go over to the continent and wait in safety, to see whether in reality there was cause for apprehension, or alarm. It is not pretended, as Junius Brutus will have it, that he was on the continent during the publication of the whole of the letters. To a man of his spirit, enterprize and restless temper, a journey to remote parts of the continent, would be nothing more than amusement and relaxation, undertaken and performed, while another would be thinking of it, or before he would be missed. From the testimony, which those long intervals bear to the fact, it was most likely his practice to fire off a letter, and retire to some part of the continent, or ramble over three hundred leagues of it; sit down at some retired place a week, and arrange his materials for the next; or, perhaps, it may have been his habit to turn his periods and prepare his composition in his mind, while travelling. If any thing transpired in his absence, it was easy to interweave it. Besides, he might provide that the daily newspapers should be sent over to him, the source from whence he gained most of his matter; they would apprize him of the passing tidings of the day.

The amours of the Duke of Grafton and Ann Parsons, were not locked up in profound secrecy, nor did the Duke mean that they should. Does not Junius repeatedly upbraid him with having led her into public? In one paragraph, these are his words: "Did not the Duke of Grafton frequently lead his mistress into public, and even place her at the head of his table, as if he had pulled down an ancient temple of Venus, and could bury all decency and shame under the ruins?"—Page 55, the Author's own edition—See also page 58.

It is not unlikely that general Lee may have been the intimate and confidant of Ann Parsons. The answer to the Duke's letter may have been advised, reviewed and corrected by him, or he may indeed have written the answer. The composition would do no discredit to his pen, and it has the marks which Mr. Wormley so strenuously insists on; it is replete with parentheses.

Junius Brutus concludes his essay with the following observations: "These circumstances (those quoted above) constitute an irrefragable objection to Mr. Rodney's pretensions. Now let us see how they are supported by collateral evidence."

I trust it will be seen, that when these irrefragable objections come to be examined, they turn with becoming modesty aside from Mr. Rodney's pretensions; since, it must be allowed, that general Lee might have written the six letters published in the year 1770, and yet have been absent on the continent most of the time.

There is one interval of seventy-five days, and another of fifty-five, between the publications in the year 1771. But any one will be convinced, on examining the matter closely, of the letters of that period, that several of the longest of them might have been written abroad, and sent over to London for publication. As they are wholly occupied in reviewing the matter of former discussions on the question of the Middlesex election, &c. each of the letters to Lord Mansfield, and that addressed to the king, might have been written at Constantinople, as well as in London, with a brief of the authorities cited in the last to Lord Mansfield. The publications of Junius closed with this letter, the 21st January 1772, which completed the period of three years, since it first commenced; and left almost one whole of that year for rambling.

If Junius Brutus ever continued his examination of the collateral evidence, by which general Lee's claim is supported, I never saw it.

Having finished the observations, which I have deemed it proper to submit, in answer and explanation of the questions put by Junius Brutus; I shall now proceed to consider the arguments and assertions of Mr. Wormley, which is, certainly, not the most pleasant part of my task. For, although I have not the honor of his acquaintance, nor do I know any thing of him, except from the newspapers, the manly defence of his character, which appeared some two or three years ago, taught me to respect him highly, and I should be sorry if, where his assertions stand opposed to my conviction, he should feel affronted at the liberty I shall take of examining and comparing of them.

SCALIGER.

More "liberty and equality."—Yesterday one of the imported "fugitives from distress," and of course a "*genuine* citizen," of the true patent cast, by the name of Williamson, having had a judgment pronounced unfavorable to him in the Mayor's Court, and in which the court were unanimous, waited on his honor, the Mayor, at his house, to make a more full and free enquiry into his honor's reasons than he could do in open court. After the first ceremonials were over, and the two citizens were on that easy and familiar footing that all true citizens ought to be, Williamson proceeded to catechise his honor in style, but the answers not being satisfactory, he "availed himself of the occasion which presented to take off the surcharge," as Mr. Jefferson expresses it, of the Mayor's head, and for this purpose struck him with a club across the neck. The servants coming in, the man was seized and secured. But not thinking this that sort of abuse which Mr. Jefferson intended should be arraigned "at the bar of *public reason*," the Mayor very properly had Williamson committed to Bridewell, where he now is. Every man must equally reprobate this outrage, but it is not a whit worse than might have been expected from those *liberty and equality* notions which have so completely possessed this community, and which, before we are cured of them, will proceed to excesses of which this may be a true, but certainly not a very faint specimen.

N. Y. Herald.

PICHEGRU.

When hostilities with the emperor were imminent, the want of generals in France was a matter of triumph to the *aristocrats*, and of despair to the patriotic party. The loss of Maillebois, de Broglio, and de Castries, was thought irreparable, and the fortune of the state entrusted to the driveller, Rochambeau, to La Fayette, a partizan in the *petite guerre* of America, and to the stupid Luckner, who, after 30 years service in the French army, knew not enough of the language to return thanks for a compliment paid him by the jacobins. It was natural, however, to suppose, that when the qualifications of generals were extended to the whole army, more would be found than when it was confined to a few individuals. And so upon experiment it proved. In every campaign we have seen private soldiers and even private citizens, giving proofs of the highest military talents; and have often been astonished at receiving the news of a splendid victory along with the first mention of the successful general's name. Of the generals, except perhaps Bonaparte, no one has gained greater renown than Pichegru.

Gen. Pichegru was born in 1761, at Arbois, in Franche-Comte. His parentage was mean—but he received a good education, under the tuition of the monks belonging to a convent in his native town. Having made great progress in the abstruse sciences, he was sent by the good friars to teach philosophy, and the mathematics, in a college belonging to their order at Brienne. This circumstance it was which gave rise to the ill-founded report of his having been a monk.

He afterwards enlisted in the artillery, and soon rose to the rank of serjeant, the highest to which a plebeian could aspire; but when the revolution came, and opened a road for entitled merit, he was promoted step by step to the command of an army. He had not been long in that eminent station, when in conjunction with Hoche, he marched to attempt the relief of Landau. Though it was not in the midst of a severe winter, the attack on the Austrian positions was renewed day by day, with doubtful success. On the fifth, Pichegru was seen in front of the line, in the midst of a tremendous fire, waving his hand and exclaiming *point de retrait aujour d'hui mes enfant!* This day there was no retreat; and very shortly Landau was relieved.

At the beginning of the ensuing campaign, he was appointed to oppose Cobourg in the north; and ordered by Robespierre's committee *to conquer*. This impious command, which plainly implied that the guillotine would be the reward of ill-success, was accompanied by directions to press the Austrians in the centre, and to content himself with harrassing them upon the flanks. Finding that the blood of his soldiers flowed to no purpose as long as he did so, he left Landrecies to its fate, and boldly advanced into the enemy's country upon Cobourg's left. The victories of Mencron, Courtlay, and Hoogleden, justified this movement. Jordan, who commanded the Sombre and Meuse army, under Pichegru's, being ultimately successful upon the right, Prince Cobourg was obliged to fall back with his centre, and abandon his conquest in French Flanders, as well as the whole of the Austrian Netherlands. This campaign would have been still more decisive, if a plan devised by Pichegru and Carnet could have been put in execution. While a sufficient force was acting upon the front of the allies, and while fifty thousand men were guarding the passage of the Rhine, to prevent their receiving reinforcements, the army of Moselle was to have fallen upon the rear. This plan, by placing Prince Cobourg between two fires, would have insured his total ruin, and would have broken the sinews of the war at a single blow; but its execution was prevented by the necessity of incorperating the army of Moselle with that of the north.

Having thus rid himself of the Austrians, Pichegru turned to Holland, and availing himself of a seasonable frost, which gave his troops a free passage across the rivers and canals, pushed the British and Dutch army before him, and entirely overran a country, unconquerable perhaps, in any other circumstances.

In this long course of conquest, Pichegru made great innovations in the art of war. Contrary to the practice of other generals, he never laid siege to a fortified place that was not necessary to secure his position. Instead of filling the enemy's ditches with the dead bodies of his best troops, he very wisely preferred driving their armies out of the field at much less expence of blood, and confident that the fortresses would afterwards fall of themselves. Pichegru was also the inventor of that system of incessant attack, which is so congenial to the temper of the French nation, and which so completely baffled all the deliberate plans of the coalesced. Of this system, the value was well understood by the King of Prussia, who, in a letter to the Emperor, expressed himself in the following words:—"The French Generals pursue incomparable plans of operations, which disconcert and defeat all our projects."

The official accounts that Pichegru gave of his victories, in which he seldom mentioned more than the result, formed a singular contrast with the rodomontade of the national commissioners, who never failed to call the enemy slaves and cowards; and to make thousands of them *bite the dust*, with the loss of some half-dozen republicans. A great part of Pichegru's modesty, is however, supposed to have originated in a fear of exciting the jealousy of Robespierre and his associates. In spite of all this caution, a member of the mountain party reproached him at Brussels with the greatness of his reputation. "Citizen Representative," answered the General, "I perceive that aristocracy has only changed hands among us.

Pichegru's humanity is no less honorable to him than his noble atchievements in the field. He constantly resisted the barbarous decree which forbade the giving of quarter to the English or Hanoverians, as well as that which directed the execution of the Austrian garrisons of Valenciennes, Conde, Le Quesnoy, and Landrecies, if they did not surrender upon the first summons. This latter decree he meant to elude by not summoning them till they should be reduced to the last extremity; but he was overruled by the national commissioners, to whom the brave commandant of Lequesnoy made answer that he knew of no right, one nation had to order another to dishonor itself. The mercy of the French Generals in sparing the lives of these devoted men, nearly cost them their own—The ruffian, Robespierre, denounced Pichegru, Moreau and some others, the very day before his fall, and would certainly have pursued them to the guillotine, if he had not been brought to it himself.

Holland being subdued, Pichegru took the command of the armies upon the Rhine; and made considerable progress in Germany, in the following campaign; but at the end of it, the tide of war turned and drove him back upon the French frontier.—This was the end of his military career.—He was removed from his command, and offered the embassy to Sweden as a compensation. He tho't proper, however, to refuse it; and retired to his native town in such narrow circumstances, that he was obliged to sell his horses and camp equipage for his support.

From his poverty, neglect and privacy, he was rescued by his fellow citizens, by whom he was elected a member of the legislative body in the present year, 1797. When he took his seat, the council of five hundred rose, as a mark of respect, and unanimously appointed him their first president.

In the senate, Pichegru was invariably in opposition to the executive directory; and continued to abet all the plans that were brought forward to favor the return of the emigrants and priests, till he was arrested as a conspirator in a supposed plot to produce a counter-revolution, and ordered by the legislative body to be transported without a trial!

Pichegru is stout, athletic, and well fitted by nature to encounter the fatigues of war. Upon a first acquaintance, there is something austere about him; but his roughness wears off with a little intercourse. Though by no means of a phlegmatic disposition, he is always cool and deliberate in his conduct. The extent and versatility of his talents were fully shewn by his taking the lead in the senate as well as in the field. In a word, though Pichegru may be a great traitor, it cannot be denied that he is a very great man.

(* *No retreat, my lads, to-day.*)

In the debate in the British House of Commons, on the 29th February, on the subject of the *Volunteers*, Mr. Fox took occasion to notice the remarks of some of the Hon. gentlemen, who spoke rather contemptuously of the *smock-frocked* force, as they were termed. He recollected, said he, "that America was victorious over her opponents, not because she had a large regular army, but because she was an armed country, and the result of that popular armament was, that two of our best Generals, at the head of some of our best troops, were compelled to surrender. Precisely that kind of force which so conquered in America, which emancipated Holland, which triumphed in Switzerland, and performed such prodigies of valour in La Vendee and Ireland, is what I should recommend to be resorted to in this country. The misfortune is, with a view to this, that, as I understand, the Volunteers have taken so many arms, that enough are not left for arming the peasantry; but there are weapons in abundance to be found to suit them, and they wont require much training. If this plan be not attended to, many parts of the country will, in point of invasion, be left defenceless; for when a Volunteer corps is called into service what becomes of the town or village to which it may belong?

In reply to this part of Mr. Fox's speech, Mr. PITT observed "The right Hon. Gentleman, and those who hold similar opinions on this subject, have endeavored to fortify their arguments by what happened in La Vendee and in America. We are told, Sir, that in both these cases it was by the exertions of an armed peasantry that victory was accomplished. It was true, Sir, that the peasantry of La Vendee, headed by some of the most able and heoric leaders, whom the world ever saw, maintained a most glorious struggle against the monsters who tyrannised over France. But, Sir, it is necessary for one to call to the recollection of the House the circumstances of that afflicting warfare? It was by encountering every form of misery and suffering, it was by submitting to every aggravation of cruelty, that those brave men were upheld in their resistance to injustice and oppression. They saw around them the ravages of fire and of sword. They beheld their abodes consumed, their dearest relatives massacred, their fondest hopes destroyed. Animated by an unconquerable and heroic spirit, they tho't no sacrifices too great which were to be the purchase of that independence which was dearest to their hearts,".... "Nor does it appear to me, that the argument drawn from the history of the American war, is at all more conclusive. It is true that at the commencement of that war, the Americans did employ an irregular force, but it was not by such a force that their final triumph was effected. They had time, from the circumstances in which they were placed, to accustom these troops, at first raw and inexperienced, to all the varieties of discipline, and they received from our troops, the lessons which afterwards were made the foundation of victory. Besides, Sir, when the situation of America is considered, it is impossible to draw any parrellel applicable to the present situation of this country. The theatre of war in America, was over an immense tract of territory, widely extended, thinly peopled, possessing no central point, no place particularly established as the seat of government or power, having no vital, and few vulnerable parts. A province might be abandoned in consequence of one successful battle, but no object of importance was obtained. The enemy had only to retire to a distance, and unmolested to complete their preparations for a renewal of the attack. No victory could ever place under the hands of the conqueror, one tenth or even one hundredth part of the country. If the Americans were routed, they had only to withdraw to some of the deserts with which the country abounded, and there wait six weeks or two months till they had an opportunity of renewing the contest with new prospects of advantage. Very different, however, would be the situation of this

country if a landing of the enemy were effected.—There are points where a landing might be effected within sixty miles of the metropolis. Every dictate of policy requires that, in such a case, we should be prepared to attack the enemy without a moment's delay—to harrass not only by irregular troops, but to meet him in front—to hang on his flanks—to suffer him not to advance even a mile into the country, without encountering all that gallantry, combined with skill, can oppose to his progress—It does appear to me, therefore, that the Corps of Volunteers in the maritime counties are best adapted for this service."

From the London COURIER *of the evening of the 12th April.*

For twenty-four hours after the duke d'Enghein was condemned, petitions for him were presented by the duke d'Liancourt, and several other of his friends, through the Medium of madame Bonaparte, as the first consul resides at Malmason, where he is visible to none but his ministers, favourites and relatives. Even in the senate, on the 22d, it was proposed by Lanjaunais to *advise* the first consul to *pardon* the duke. It is said at Paris, that this senator pointed out in strong language the danger of accustoming Bonaparte to blood *in civil causes*; and said among other things, "*that Nero cried at one time when he was forced to sign his name to a death warrant; but at another time accustomed to the sight of blood, by the advice of depraved counsellors, he murdered his own mother and brother, his tutor, his senators, ministers, generals, and all classes of Roman citizens, with the same indifference as he saw Rome burning.*"

Bonaparte desired general Mortier to be president of the military commission which condemned the duke, but he declined it. General Hulin was then appointed (the son of a washerwoman, and formerly a servant in the workhouse of the court at Versailles,) notorious since July 14th, 1789, in all the dreadful catastrophes of the revolution. After sentence was passed, the duke asked, if he could see Bonaparte; "yes," said Hulin, "if you have any discoveries to make." "Discoveries," answered the duke, with indignation: "carry me to the place of execution." "That cannot be done," said Hulin, "before we have reported our sentence to the first consul." "I knew the sentence," answered the duke, "before: against the law of nations, he carried me away from Ettenheim."

From the time of the duke's arrest, he had never been once permitted to lay down on a bed to undress, to shave, or to change his linen; and his feet were so swollen from fatigue that he could hardly stand. In the dungeon at Vincennes, where he was shut up, with four gens d'armes, for the 14 hours he lived after his condemnation, there was neither bed nor a chair; there was some straw, where he sat down, but he was prevented from a moment's rest, by the noise and questions of these satellites, who had orders to prevent his slumber. A clergyman was with him for an hour, but was not permitted to speak with him, except so loud as to be heard by the guards.

In the morning before day light, on the 22d, gen. Murat arrived at Vincennes, escorted by fifty Mamelukes, and accompanied with four aid de camps, and generals Mortier, Hulin, and Louis Boparte, who had come on purpose from the coast.—Each Mameluke held a flambeau, and 200 gens d'armes and 300 men of the Italian troops surrounded the castle, prevented the approach of every one, and guarded all the avenues to that part of the wood about 100 yards distant from the castle, fixed for the place of execution. The duke being told his sentence was to be executed, said, calmly, "*I am ready and resigned.*" When he heard, upon enquiry, that the grenadiers who should shoot him were Italians of Bonaparte's guard, he said, "THANK GOD! *they are not Frenchmen. I am condemned by a foreigner, and God be praised, that my executioners are foreigners too! It will be a stain less upon my countrymen.*" Upon the place of execution, he lifted his hands towards Heaven, and said, "MAY GOD PRESERVE MY KING, AND DELIVER MY COUNTRY FROM ITS FOREIGN YOKE." Two gens d'armes then proposed to tie an handkerchief over his eyes; but he said, "*A loyal soldier who has so often been exposed to fire and sword can see the approach of death with naked eyes and without fear.*" His hat was then taken off. But on looking at the grenadiers, who had already pointed their fusils at him, he said, in Italian, "*Grenadiers lower your arms, otherwise you will miss me, or only wound me.*" Of the nine grenadiers who fired at him, seven hit him; seven bullets pearced his body.

The following is a correct list of the persons arrested by order of the French government:

At Strasburg—Madame Lajolois; the Justice of peace, Lajolois; the councillor of the finance, Demogne, and his wife; madame Velinglin, and madame D'Essart, the sister-in law to the general; the Abbe Litterman and the Abbe Paquet; the two unmaried sisters, D'Agrain; general Denoyers, and two servants.

At Kehl—Mr. de Matville; Mr. de Cappanheim, and the two merchants, Lindauer, and Zaigle.

At Offenburg—Marquis de Vaux Borel, ex-general; madame de Reich, and her chambermaid; madame de Moyra, widow of the general, and her servant Jacob: Abbe Eymar; Mr. de Boulogne, and general de Melette.

At Ettenheim—Duke d'Enghein; Mr. d'Emery; Colonel Dumoutier; Mr. de Thumery; Colonel Grustein, aid ducamp of the Duke; Abbe Weinborn and Abbe Michel; Lieut. Schmid; the two servants, Ferrard and Boula.

At Frankford—Colonel Kuppelmayer, born in Alface, and formerly Aid-du-Camp to the Austrian general Klinglin.

Several French gens d'armes are yet at Frankfort, and will remain their during the fair.

Among the Parisian ladies, it is now the rage to walk as fast as possible.

CHARLESTON, May 18.

Amendment to the Constitution.

The legislature of this state adjourned on Wednesday last, at 12 o'clock. The proposed amendment to the constitution was carried in the House of Representatives, 65 to 25; and in the senate, 22 to 9. Thomas Lee, Esq. is appointed one of the Associate Judges of this state, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. William Johnston, Jun. No other public business was taken up.

May 21.

MESSAGE No. II.

From his Excellency the Governor, delivered to the Legislature of South-Carolina, on the 11th of May 1804.

To the Honourable the President, and Members of the Senate.

HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN,

At the request of the Hon. Pierce Butler, Esq. one of the Senators from this state in the Congress of the United States, I have the honour to lay before you two letters which I have received from him. I think it my duty to comply with his request thus early, as they contain sentiments respecting the resolution of Congress upon the proposed amendment of the constitution of the United States, which I have just caused to be laid before you.

I have the honour to be,
With high respect,
Your most obedient,
JAMES B. RICHARDSON.

Columbia, May 11, 1804.

Federal City, December 6th, 1803.

SIR,

A resolution passed the Senate on Friday last, which will be sent to the several states for their approbation; the object of it is, to authorise the electors to designate in voting for a President and Vice-President; to this resolution I have been opposed; it becomes my duty so state to the Legislature of my own state why I am opposed to it.—First. I like the Constitution as it stands, much better than the proposed alteration. The convention in fixing on two names to be indiscriminately voted for, felt an anxiety to guard against the evils attending an elective chief magistracy, as have been felt in Poland. While two distinguished citizens are indiscriminately voted for, party heat will not be so great as by having single opposite champions running in direct opposition to each other; the attatchment to an individual gives birth to heat and turbulent passions, which are in a degree checked by an indiscriminate vote for two persons, each party having this consoling hope, that if their candidate does not succeed to the chief magistracy, he will, by being Vice-President, be in the road to it. If the alteration is agreed to, the small states in which number South Carolina is ranked, never will give either a President or Vice-President to the union. Large states can then combine secretly, and give a President and Vice-President for ever.—Four states send seventy four members to the House of Representatives; the whole number of Representatives is one hundred and forty-three. In the mode pointed out by the constitution, there can be no combination as to a Vice-President, for in that case, the choice of the smaller states might step in and give a President. The ostensible reason assigned by the advocates of the proposed alteration, is to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful scene, so degrading to republican government, that took place at the last election; there is no honest man whose pulse does not beat high on that occasion; but the probability of there ever again being two names equal on the highest number, is so remote as not to justify an alteration so materially affecting the sovereignty of states; so remote is it that if Doctor Price, who was said to be better read in the doctrine of chances than any other man in Europe, could rise from his grave, he would probably tell us that it is the nearest to impossibility its ever taking place again. We all recollect the course of this extraordinary circumstance too well to need my detailing it: it is much to be apprehended, that in a paroxism of discontent or resentment, some of the states may be hurried into an approbation of a measure, without allowing time to view it in all its bearings, which, in the end, they may have cause to regret.

I have another reason which had an influence on me in opposing the contemplated alteration, and which my duty obliges me, however unpleasant, to make known to the legislature, the more so, as the guardianship in senate, of the sovereign rights of South Carolina, is solely in my hands: I had not long been in senate, since my last election, before I perceived a combination among certain large states, unfair in itself, and dangerous in its consequences, to the rights of other states; they hold evening meetings, to decide what shall take place or prevail in senate. Into this combination they have drawn two or three of the small states, and by this combination nothing is suffered to come fairly before the senate, that is not either brought forward by one of the party, or has not their previous sanction—to such a state of things, I could not—I cannot—I will not submit—without expressing both my concern and disapprobation—concern, because I expected a very different conduct from gentlemen with whom I hoped to have been in unison—disappointment at finding these men, who, before a revolution in the public mind took place, possessed a jealous regard for equal rights; now in power, the first to subvert the principles which they wished to be thought the advocates of.

I request, sir, you will lay this letter and a copy of it, before the two houses. I will indulge a hope that the legislature may not, by any present impressions, be hurried into a measure which places the state on an unequal footing in the confederacy.

I have the honor to be,
With consideration and regard,
Your Excellency's most obedient,
P. BUTLER.

His Excellency Governor Richardson.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1804.

DEAR SIR,

Looking over a copy of my letter to you of December 6, which letter I requested you to lay before the legislature, I observe one departure from grammar, which I will thank you to amend before the letter is sent to the legislature. I will quote the sentence to save you the trouble of looking over the whole letter:

"The attachment to an individual, gives birth to heat and turbulent passions, which *is* in a degree checked by an indiscriminate vote for two persons."

I do not know your sentiments on the proposed alteration of the constitution. Your station as governor—your having advocated personal rights since you entered into public life, must give great weight to any opinion you may give on this very interesting question. Intrigue itself cannot have the impudence, if truth is at all regarded, to call it a party question. It is truly a question of state rights; or rather an improper attempt by a few states, under the specious garb of republicanism, to rob other states of their rights and rank in the confederation. The honor of saving these states from degradation, is reserved for South-Carolina—she will thus become the Thebes of America. If South-Carolina gives her sanction to the proposed alteration, she ratifies forever her own degradation as well as that of other states. If the alteration succeeds, the Vice-Presidency will forever hereafter become an article for sale, barter, or exchange, by a combination of a few states. "Throw your votes into our scale for a President, and you may name the Vice-President." Thus the Vice-President, instead of being the second most estimable character in the union, as is contemplated by the constitution, as it now stands, will be the creature, the ofispring of intrigue. In the event of the death of a President, how dreadful would the situation of the country become under the government of such a Vice-President as this intriguing innovation will, nineteen times in twenty, give to the union.

South Carolina has, and justly, the reputation of embracing as many enlightened, well educated citizens, as any state in the union—can there be a reflecting mind in the state, who does not forsee the effect of the proposed alteration? There cannot. In a few years, when party heat subsides, if it ever will subside, I would venture to risk my reputation and life on it, that several of the states, who have allowed themselves to be hurried by the spirit of party, into an approbation of the measure, would devoutly thank South Carolina for saving them from the snare laid for them—from the degradation into which they are hurrying themselves. I yesterday was assured by very good authority, that governor Fenner of Rhode-Island, did all in his power to prevent the adoption of the alteration by Rhode-Island; but in consequence of some federalists being active in opposing it, the republicans said it must be a good thing. Such is the hurry into which party heats sometimes hurry men. South Carolina has a favorable opportunity to distinguish herself for possessing true patriotism, and calm, clear judgment. God Almighty grant that she may embrace the opportunity.

I regret exceedingly that the state of my health does not permit of my return to Carolina. If my worthy colleague and myself were called before the legislature to give a statement of public measures, public relations, and private combinations, I am well satisfied that we should not differ in our statements—but alas! my health permits not of my being in the way of discharging this duty.

I have the honor to be,
With great consideration and esteem,
Dear Sir, your most obedient,
P. BUTLER.

I received the letter you favored me with, covering your communications to the legislature, for which I return you my best thanks.

Perusing this letter over, I see nothing in it that I can wish to be secret; you are therefore at liberty to make what use you think proper of it.

P. B.

SAVANNAH, May 16.

The commerce of our port has for some time past been embarrassed by the presence of the L'Hazard, French privateer, on our coast, cruising between Tybee and Charleston bar. This privateer came into the river about ten days ago with her two prizes, the British ship Rosamond and the American brig Chance, and anchored with them at Cockspur; the latter vessel belonging to Mr. Daniel O'Hara, of Charleston, and was made prize of by the L'Hazard off that port in violation of the treaty between France and the United States. In a blow after the above vessels came to an anchor, the two prizes ran a ground. In this situation, Mr. O'Hara, who was on board of the brig when taken, but afterwards removed by the privateersmen to the ship Rosamond, swam ashore and came up to town; when he applied to the court of admiralty for an order to detain the brig, which was granted and the vessel taken possession of by the marshal of the district. The brig Chance was bound from Jamaica to Charleston, and first captured by a French privateer soon after she sailed—was then recaptured by a British cruiser, from whom she was ransomed by Mr. O'Hara; and again captured off Charleston bar, within the jurisdiction of the United States, by the L'Hazard privateer.

While the L'Hazard lay at Cockspur, her officer behaved with much insolence to some officers that were sent down to make enquiries into the transaction—setting at defiance not only the force of Georgia, but that of the United States: and it is a sorry fact, that such is the crumbling state of Fort-Green, though it is but a short time since the United States erected it and continues garrisoned by its troops, that had it been expedient to punish the insolence of this privateer, the fort with its embrasures, would have been incompetent to the task, notwithstanding the privateer lay immediately under, and almost in the very mouth of its cannon.

BOSTON, May 19.

The Beulah, captain Gardner, which has arrived here from the Mediterranean, brought dispatches from commodore Preble, and letters from individuals of his squadron. The former have been sent on to Washington, and we must wait the return of mail, for knowledge of their contents. The letters give information of a gallant and successful enterprize, planned by commodore Preble, and executed by lieut. Decatur, for the destruction of the Philadelphia frigate in Tripoli harbor. It will be recollected, that the Tripolitans succeeded in getting off the Philadelphia, in a few hours after she was surrendered by captain Bainbridge: that she was lighted, and was first moored in 15 feet water, under the guns of the castle of Tripoli. This situation must have rendered it next to impossible for lieut. Decatur to cut her out; and made the destruction of her unavoidable.

Other particulars, by letter, respecting the handsome *coup de main*, are, that all the officers of the squadron volunteered their services in the expedition, though but few were selected: that lieutenant Decatur and midshipman Morris were the first two boarded the frigate—which had on board when attacked between two and three hundred men. The latter has been promoted.

These unofficial accounts do not agree in all the details. It is stated in some letters, that the two schooners entered the harbor of Tripoli disguised as Turkish vessels—that they brought too near the Philadelphia, and requested assistance, pretending to have lost their cables and anchors; that hausers were sent to moor them to the Philadelphia, and that, in the night, they hauled along side, boarded, took the Tripolitans by suprize, carried her and set her on fire.

Some of the particulars as narrated, are disagreeable; but from a perfect knowledge of commodore Preble's character, we are confident, if his orders were executed, that no principle of humanity was violated; and that none of the Tripolitans who composed the crew of the Philadelphia were unnecessarily destroyed. Allowance must be made for the ebullitions of individuals, who do not feel any official responsibility, and who do not perhaps contemplate that their letters will be made public. In the moment of triumph, the imagination is apt to be misled; and facts are frequently embellished in a style which sober reflection will not justify.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, June 1st, 1804.

A. J. YATES Anderson, Elizabeth Archibald, Theodoriek Armistead, Harrison Alfred, Thomas Armistead.

B.—Mrs. Mary Berry, Samuel Bell, Robert Bell, 3; Mrs. Elizabeth Banks, Thomas Bendle, Montford Beverly, Alexander Brown, James Bradwell, Lewis Burwell, 2; Sarah Bowles, Cunningham Brounton, Mrs. Blackwell, William Brainthwait, Geo. Blakey, Wilson Blunt, Eeles Barkley, James Bingham, Josiah Bingham, Thomas Burgess, William Brand, Bacanah Bridgewater, Jesse Boles, Mrs. Milleson Blick, Peggy Barnes, James H. Baird, William Berckhead, Wright Burgess, Thomas Burton, William Byars.

C.—Daniel Couch, 2; Doctor William Coe, 3; Robert Carter, Robert Cowan, David Chart, John Crenshaw, David Cobbs, Wm. A. Cook, A. Campbell, David Chisholm, Thos. Courtney, Godfrey Cock, John Clark, 2; Peter Coutart, Mrs. Anna M. Carter, Wm. Crocker, Benjamin Chaignian, John Craddock, 4.

D.—Elizabeth Downes, Mrs. Nancy Davidson, Geo. Daniel, Robert Davis, Mr. Darrous, Jeremiah Dowlin, Thomas Dunchan, B. Danfessy, 2; Wm. Duval, Peter Dudley, Joseph Dabell.

E.—David Elmore, William Elliot, Miss Tabby Eppes, Charles Ellis, Samuel Evans.

F.—John Finley, Hon. William Fleming, 2; Thadeus Folliot, Philip Fowes.

G.—Henry Gentry, Henry Gairdner, Midshipman John Godwin, Charles Grymes, Geo. W. Graves, Charles Good, Anthony Gunn, John C. Geddy. Messrs. John Gilliam & Co. Mrs. Goodwin, John Gilchrist, John Gilmer.

H.—Nathaniel Holman, Wm. Hawes, Richardson Hendly, Mrs. Mackey Holecraft, Henry Hall, 3; Wm. Holliday, James Hazlegrove, Mrs. Molly Hooper, Wm. Hutcheson. Mrs. Frances Harwood, Isaac Hall, Edward Harris, Mrs. Molly Holmes.

J.—Samuel Jones, Lightfoot Janney, Wm. Johnston, 5; Thomas Jones, John Johnson, Mary Ann Jameston, Charles Jones, Roger Jones, Sarah Jones, John Jefferson, Joseph Jones, James Jones, Joseph Jenkins, Captain B. Jackson, 2; Solomon Jacobs, R. B. Jameson, Thos. Jones, Skelton Jones.

K.—John Kenney, Charles Keesee, Ephraim Keen, John Killey.

L.—Doctor William Lee, 3; Thomas L. Lee, Mrs. Lucy Leake, Mrs. Mary Lowry, Thomas Lyon, Mr. Lane, Capt. Michael Lewis, David Logan, Thomas Letherborrow, Peggy Liggon, Mrs. Sarah Littlepage, Ephraim Leonora, Mrs. Critty Liggons, John Leburn, 2; Edmund J. Lee, John S. Lee, Wm. Lighta, Wm. K. Lee, Edmund Lacy, John C. Littlepage, Samuel Leonard, Thomas Lewis.

M.—David More. John Mills, Richard Morris, George A. Martin, 2; John Moore, 2; John McCann, William Moore, G. Mathews, John McGee, Archibald M'Rae, Robert T. Moore, Mrs. Winny Maryett, Thomas Miller, John McGibbons, Joseph Miller, Thomas Mir, Robert Massie, Dr. Richard E. Meade, George McLean, Aaron Mechie, Isaac Micky, Robert Moss, Mrs. Ann Massie, Robert Munteth, John M'Ever, Wm. Mann, 3; John Mountcastle, William Moffat, Spurmantia Mandit, Captain Wm. Meridith, W. Henry Morris, Lewis Massicott, Samuel Moody, Mrs. Tabitha Morris, Isham M'Ccloud, Elijah Martson, Samuel Mulford, Moses Mordecai, Th. Miller, Gen. Minor, Mrs. Mary Mosby, James Miller, Miss Sally Mimms, Martin Mimms, Ephraim M'Quillon, Christopher McPherson, Mr. McKim, William Mayo.

N.—Major Noel, Humphrey Nichols, Robert Nicholas, Mrs. Elsy Norman, Susan Nelson, Peter Numan, Thomas Norvell, John Naylor, Edwin Noel, John Neeper, Assical Noble.

O.—John Oden, John Ogg, Christopher Ouston, Lieut. P. N. Obannon.

P. Elisha Price, Mathew Park, Polly Prince, Smith & Price, Holt C. Pannel, John Pearce, Gideon Pearce, Daniel Price, Miss Mary Page, Robert Paine, Nathan Pratt, John Putnah, Solomon Pasley, Phillis Payne, John P. Pleasants, Nathaniel Pane, John Patrick, John Pendleton, Robert Priddy, John Shore Pendleton, Thos. Puryear, Mrs. Sarah Porty, Mrs. Otis Paine, David Patterson, jun. Thomas Pollard, Joseph Palmer, Walter Potter, John Patterson, 3; Robert Poor, William B. Page, William Price.

R.—Richard Reid, Hon. Spencer Roan, John H. Robereson, James Reid, Virginia Ratcliff, David Rousseau, Edward Richardson, John Ross, Samuel Red, Littlebury Royster, Peter Roper, William Robertson, Thomas Richardson, Kirkland Rodgers, Alexander H. Robertson, Richard Rankin, Mrs. Ann Robertson, Francis Rabineau, Capt. Obediah Rich.

S. John Slate, Hannah Stubbs, Joel Sexton, Andrew Sweny, John Smith, Philip Snopp, John S. Stubbs, 2; Charles Smith, Mrs. Frankey Seayres, George Simpson, John Shelling, Benjamin Sheppard, 5; John G. Smith, Line Shackleford, Thomas Sully; Nathaniel Staples, Jos. M. Street, John H. Smith, Yeamans Smith, Esme Smock, Francis Smith.

T.—Garland Thompson, Dr. Turpin, 3; Peter Tinsley, 5, Th. Tureman, Hezekiah Taylor, Wm. Trueheart, T. Turpin, Henry Timberlake, Martin Turner, Benjamin Thompson, James Trevillian, Isham Todd, Liston Temple, Charles Taylor, Caleb Tate.

V.—Mrs. Vanet, Joseph Vandice.

W.—Dabney Williamson, Nathaniel Wilkinson, Mary Ann Williams, Abel Webster, James Warriner, Drury Wood, Nancy Williams, William White, Sam. Wooddy, Andrew Wade, 2; John White, Thomas H. Walton, George Wythe, John Waun, John Webb, P. P. Walter, Thomas Wiatt, Jacob Welsh, Nimian Wise, Edward Winston, 4; Thomas Williamson, Joseph Weirkfield, John Wallace, George Williamson, Job White, William Woodford, Nathaniel Wills, Joshua West, Charles Wood, Col. Richard Morris, Wm. West, James Williams, John Warner.

Y.—Mary Young.

MARKS VANDEWALL, P. M.

NOTICE.

THAT a petition will be prefented to the next General Affembly of Virginia, praying for an amendment or repeal of an act paffed at their laft feffion, entitled, "An act for improving the navigation of James River."

Richmond, May 28, 1804.

4439 Acres of valuable

L A N D,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchange for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, just above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchased all together, or in small parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the first of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from that day: approved security will be required. Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherst county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats.
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	of 500	——	3,000
10	do.	of 200	——	2,000
20	do.	of 100	——	2,000
100	do.	of 50	——	5,000
250	do.	of 30	——	7,500
420	do.	of 25	——	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15	——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1805. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New-York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commission Line,

And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by purchasing and forwarding such goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

MESSRS. *Pickering, Smith*, and two other persons of the name of *Gale*, supposed to be residents of the state of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, some time in July or August last, to purchase *Slaves*, are desired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who sold him to Mr. WARE. He is a stout, active, strong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He says that, in September last, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a schooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above persons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* sold him somewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He staid but a few days with his new master before he set off to the *Northward*, under the assumed name of *Bob Banfield*. The subscriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him some years. His owner is requested to come, or send for him, and on produding such credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertisement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

Run away

FROM the subscriber, living in Amherst county, near Loving's Gap, a Negro man, by the name of TANDY, about 30 years of age, of middle size, and black complexion.—He took with him a variety of wearing apparel, amongst which, was a black broad cloth coat, a black silk waistcoat and buff cassimere breeches. I expect he will endeavor to pass as a free man; for four years ago he ran away and stole the papers of Burwell Jackson, a free Mulatto man, by trade a blacksmith, and endeavored to pass under them, which papers, I believe he still has.—Whoever will deliver the said fellow to me, shall receive FORTY DOLLARS—or if secured in any jail so that I get him again, TWENTY DOLLARS.

April 27, 1804. 4w JAMES WRIGHT.

Weltham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb.; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.

William M'Cay,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and General assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

*** CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. ep8w.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions

continued and held for Henry county, the 1st day of May, 1804.

Jacob Sowder, Sen. Complainant,
Against
Joseph Miller, George Rivers, and John Phillips, Defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant John Philips, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy—Teste, JOHN COX, C. H. C.

Stafford Gibbs,

TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop one door above the City Hotel, where he intends carrying on the business in all its branches. He hopes by his strict attention, to merit the patronage of all those who may favor him with their custom.

Richmond, March 27, 1804. 2awtf.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

G O O D S,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

☞ Public Notice is hereby given, That the Court of Henrico County will, on the first Monday in June next, (or during the session of that Court) proceed to appoint one fit and proper person to act as Inspector of manufactured Tobacco within the said county, which appointment will be made by virtue of an act of the last session of Assembly, entitled, "An act to amend an act concerning the manufacture of Tobacco."

By order of Court, (ep2w)

AND'W. STEVENSON, *D. C.*

NOTICE,

To the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

WHEREAS, under the present act of incorporation of this company, the Directors do not conceive themselves at liberty to extend their insurances to Houses, Goods and Household Furniture, against FIRE, and believing it would be greatly to the benefit of the Company to make such insurances: The President and Directors of the said Marine Insurance Company have therefore determined to call a meeting of the said Stockholders, to be held on the second Tuesday in June next, at the Court House in Alexandria, to consider of a proposition then to be laid before them, of petitioning Congress at their next meeting, to engraft an additional clause on their present charter, authorising them to insure houses, household furniture and goods, wares and merchandize against Fire.

By Order of the President and Directors.

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Insurance Office, April 24, 1804.

Form of a Power to Vote by Proxy.

I, ——————, do hereby empower ——— ———, for me and in my name, to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, to be held in Alexandria aforesaid, on the second Tuesday in June next, and for me, and in my name, to agree or disagree to the proposition of extending Insurance to houses, household furniture, and goods, wares, and merchandize, as shall appear most adviseble.

To be be subscribed by two witnesses.

April 24. ep12w.

TO BE LET,

On building leases, three beautiful, airy and elevated situations for Dwelling Houses. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wishes a pleasant and agreeable residence for his family, either of these sites would be truly desirable, as they are contiguous to the scene of active business, while they are at the same time removed from the dust and noise of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 25, 1804.

☞ An experienced, sober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous situation, on application as above.—None of opposite character need apply.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Mr. Andrew Scott's of Chesterfield, about the first of November last, JIM, a Negro man I purchased of one of the legatees of the late Andrew Scott. Jim is a small fellow, of a yellow complexion, about thirty years of age, is well known in the neighbourhood of Messrs. James and Andrew Scott, where he was raised, and where he is frequently seen; has a wife in the same neighbourhood, the property of Mrs. Winfrey. The above reward will be paid by captain William Austin of Richmond, on the delivery of said slave in the Richmond jail, accompanied with Mr. James Scott's certificate, certifying the said slave to be the same I purchased of Mr. Thomas Scruggs.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Liberty, 8th April, 1804.

SPRING GOODS.

William Galt

Has received by the ships Little William *and* Fame, *from Liverpool, and the* Robey & Betsey, *from London, an assortment of*

G O O D S,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

He has on hand, SUPERFINE FLOUR, of a very superior quality, for family use.

Richmond, May 29th, 1804.

To Let,

A HOUSE in the city of Richmond, on the West side of the Market Bridge, and back of the house occupied by Mr. Joseph Joseph and Mr. John Miller as dry good stores. Said house is constructed for the reception of two small families, and neatly finished. For terms apply to the said John Miller; but if any person should think it necessary to see the subscriber, he resides at his plantation three miles above Gregory's Tavern, upper end of Henrico county.

JOHN WALKER.

May 17th, 1804.

SALES AT AUCTION,

FOR CASH.

WILL BE SOLD by the subscribers, at their office, on Wednesday, the 6th June next, all the VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a gentleman going to Europe, consisting of

Dining Table,	§	*Mahogany Bedsteads,*	
Pembroke do.	§	*Feather Beds,*	
Card do.	§	*Matrasses,*	
Chests of drawers,	§	*Mahogony & Windsor*	
Bureaus,	§	*Chairs,*	
Book-Case,	§	*Looking Glasses,*	
Liquor Case,	§	*Plate & Glass Ware.*	

Thomas Taylor & Co. V. M.

May 28, 1804. tds

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD,

Three likely Negro Women and a Boy, —all accustomed to house work.

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000	*Tickets at 10 dolls.*		80,000
2	*Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60	*of*	500	30,000
2000	*of*	15	30,000
		Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*			12,000
Expence of drawing,			2,000
		Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,		*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,			10,000
1	*other Prize of*		10,000
59	*other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000	*of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
		Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the 1st *day of June,* 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938	*Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*	59,380
4,062	*ditto at* 15 *dollars,*	70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2	*Prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*	40,000
2	*ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*	20,000
3	*ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*	15,000
50	*ditto of* 1,000	50,000
1	*ditto*	155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1	*other Prize of*	20,000
2	*ditto of* 10,000	20,000
3	*ditto of* 5,000 *dollars,*	15,000
49	*ditto of* 1,000	49,000
1	*ditto*	155
	Dollars,	125,155

James Madison.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelson.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Bassett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Walter Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

TICKETS

May be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor; and Samuel Pleasants, jr. in Richmond; Robert Birchett, and Watkins Leigh, Petersburg, Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Winchester; Chapman Johnson, Staunton; and in all the towns in Virginia, and in many places in the country.

P. Judson & D. J. Burr,

Have entered into Partnership under the firm of

JUDSON & BURR,

And have at their Store, two doors above the Eagle Tavern, a general assortment of

HATS and SHOES—and a few fashionable SUWARROW BOOTS.

Also, on consignment, and for sale low for Cash or Produce,

1 trunk superfine Prints and blue Nankeens.
5 cases men's platted Hats.
53 Matrasses, assorted.
2 tons Iron—best country refined.
Men's Bootees—Men's and boys course Shoes.

Richmond, 21st May, 1804. 1aw3w.

☞ Any gentleman wishing to appropriate Cash or Negroes, to the amount of fifteen hundred or two thousand Dollars, to the purchase of Land, may hear of, and see, a bargain, by applying to the subscriber, near Holland Creek Church.

THOMAS WASH.

Louisa county, May 22, 1804. 1aw3wp.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 8th of April, 1804, two Negroes, viz—PHILL and CHLOE his wife. Phill is between 30 and 40 years of age, 5 feet and a half high, of a thin visage, and moderately spare, has thick and pouting lips, looks sullen or angerly, has rather a hoarse and lazy kind of voice or speech, has a scar on his upper lip, and his left arm has been broke. He is of a black complexion, understands ditching, but works slow in consequence of his arm having been broke. Chloe is a large well made woman, and of a brighter complexion, about the same age of Phill, has no mark that I recollect. These two Negroes were purchased from the estate of Col. John Gordon, dec. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver them to me at Lancaster courthouse, or secure them in any jail so that I get them again, or 20 dollars for either.

Leroy Nutt.

April 20, 1804.